



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

Messrs. Bacon and Donkin, of Norwich, the patentees, for its introduction at the office of the university.

*On the Transplantation of Blossom Buds. By the President.*

(From the Transactions of the Horticultural Society of London.)

It has been long known to naturalists, that the blossom buds of trees are generally formed in the season preceding that in which they unfold and execute their office; and the art of removing buds from one tree to another was probably almost as well understood two thousand years ago as at present. But, as far as my information extends, it does not appear that any attempts have ever been made to transfer a part of the abundant blossom buds from one tree to the barren branches of others; though the experiments, which I shall proceed to state, prove that this may be done with much facility, and probably in some cases with very considerable advantage.

I observed in the autumn of the year 1810, that the suckers which had sprung from the roots of the rose-trees in my garden were in a perfectly proper state to receive buds in the end of August; and that buds which appeared to contain blossoms might at the same period be taken with facility from the branches of trees of more valuable varieties of the same species. The largest and best buds I could procure were therefore inserted into scions from the roots of other plants; and these buds, being abundantly supplied with nutriment, afforded much finer roses than they would have done had they retained their natural situation.

In the last autumn I repeated many similar experiments upon the pear and peach tree, and with equal success. An old and unproductive pear-tree, which grew upon a North-west wall, was pruned very closely, so as to occasion the protrusion of many strong succulent shoots; and into these apparent blossom buds, of the tree St. Germain, and the winter Verte Longue pears were inserted at different periods. Many of these were inserted in the end of July and in the beginning of August; and these generally vegetated soon afterwards, and afforded leaves only; and the remainder, which did not then

vegetate, still continued mere leaf buds. But most of those which were not inserted till the end of August or the beginning of September, have succeeded most perfectly, and are now beginning to unfold with greater vigour than the buds of the trees from which they were taken; and I do not entertain any doubt that they will afford, under favourable circumstances, very fine fruit.

I found those buds of the pear tree to succeed best which had formed upon the bases of abortive bunches of blossoms of the preceding year, and that, instead of taking out the wood of the bud wholly, as usual, it was most advantageous to let it remain in small quantities, and being pared very thin.

Some buds were inserted into seedling plants of four months old only, and others into yearling plants; and these succeeded so far as to live perfectly; but they were inserted in the end of July, and like the others removed at that period, these remain leaf buds. I am, however, much inclined to believe, that pears might be obtained even from yearling trees in pots, though such fruit would probably be without flavour or richness, and consequently not worth obtaining, unless as objects of curiosity. But buds inserted into the strong succulent young shoots of old trees, will probably afford abundant crops of very fine pears, and these might be obtained with little trouble; for a moderately skilful operator will easily insert at least three hundred buds in a day. If the gardener object to the labour as too great, he is ill qualified for his office; and if, having the disposition, he cannot spare the necessary time, he wants a better master.

I made similar experiments upon seedling peach trees of five months old, under glass; and I do not entertain any doubt that abundant crops of fruit might be obtained from such trees in the succeeding season. I do not, however, imagine that such fruit would possess much richness or flavour; and as trees of this species, unlike those of the pear, afford abundant crops whilst very young, the experiment, if successful, would scarcely prove worth repeating. It may, however, be often advantageous to transfer a part of the blossom buds of any valuable varieties of peach or nectarine to trees of less valuable kinds; and as this can be done after the fruit of any moderately early variety is ripe, and as the buds may be sent a great distance in

wet moss, the experiment may perhaps be sometimes made with much advantage; and I do not entertain any doubt that it might be made with perfect success.

Mr. Knight has subsequently informed me, that the transplanted buds of the peach-tree, even such as were single, and without a leaf bud, have set perfectly well in the open air.

*On destroying Slugs in Gardens. By Mr. John Wilmot, F.H.S.*

(From the Transactions of the Horticultural Society of London.)

Daily experience teaches us (and particularly in a season like last winter) the injury we receive from the slug, which, if left unmolested, will frustrate our most sanguine wishes, and too frequently, unperceived, not only injure, but totally destroy a crop, which the season will not permit us to replace. To exterminate those nocturnal depredators has been for many years my study; but I always failed in the attempt, through the means not being properly applied. The usual way at present practised is with lime strewed on the ground very early in the morning, or late in the evening, the thermometer not below 45°, they then are found in moist weather in abundance, on the surface of the soil, when scattering lime fresh slacked, or pulverised, will destroy a number of them, excepting rain comes to their assistance, which too frequently frustrates the design. As the principal time of their committing their ravages is in a rainy or a moist season, the very weather is unfavourable to the application of the lime, as it will act no longer as a caustic after lying on the damp ground even for half an hour. At the suggestion of my friend, Mr. Whately, the celebrated surgeon, I was induced to make a trial of lime-water, which I found greatly to exceed my expectations. I now not only propose, but strongly recommend it on an extensive scale, as I can prove it a saving of nine pounds out of ten, and it will entirely rid the land of those noxious vermin. The plan I recommend, is to take a small portion of fresh Dorking lime, and pour on it some hot water:

when thoroughly dissolved, add water sufficient to make it pass through a fine rose of a water-pot. Previous to the preparation, let a person take some peas haulm, (I give that the preference,) or any large leaves of the cabbage tribe, and lay them a pole distance from each other. If the weather permit, they will be found in abundance collected under the haulm, &c. both for shelter and food; as we always find them prefer vegetables in a state of stagnation to those luxuriant in growth: when properly collected, let a boy take up the haulm, &c. and by a gentle shake leave the whole of the slugs on the ground. The person with a water-pot and rose must then pour a very small portion of the liquor on them, and the boy in the meantime must remove the haulm, &c. to a different spot in the intermediate space. By pursuing this plan for one week, (when the weather is favourable,) I am perfectly satisfied the whole of them may be destroyed, as the least drop of the liquor will cause immediate death, whereas with lime they frequently leave a slimy matter behind, and escape. In the flower garden it will be found a great acquisition, by watering the edging of box, thrift, &c. for wherever it penetrates it is certain to kill, even in a rainy season. The first thing to be considered in any new experiment is the trouble and expence attending it; for however certain and efficacious the remedy, it is frequently overbalanced by the expence. In the plan I propose, the application is simple, the effect certain, and the expence trifling, which are objects worthy our consideration, as four middling sized watering-pots at one time will be found sufficient for an acre, allowing one pot to forty places; and when it is considered that a piece of lime, about two pounds weight, is sufficient for one pot, we may conclude that to any extent, (even in agriculture,) including labour, &c. the whole amount will not exceed five shillings *per acre*, to be passed over four different times, which if properly pursued, *I am certain*, will rid the land of the whole of them at any season of the year, excepting frosty weather. The haulms, if not used after the crop of peas is over, may be dried and put away for that purpose; the expence will then be found nearly as stated for one acre, (every thing convenient.)